

Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XXIII.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, APRIL 8, 1905

NO. 27.

About Goldfield.

F. L. Beale of this place, who is now in Tonopah, Nevada, sends the Sun the following information regarding the town, its business and the prices of living and the wages paid for labor. As this office is frequently asked for information regarding this booming mining camp, we publish it for the information of our readers:

Population 8,000.

Situated on a mountainous desert, in Esmeralda county, Nevada, within forty five miles of the California border.

Half the population live in tents, usually floored and boarded part way up—the other half in neat adobe or frame houses. There are also five handsome residences built of stone.

The business blocks are principally of frame, but there are a number of well built adobe buildings from one to three stories in height, as well as one stone business block two stories in height.

A telegraph and telephone connects Goldfield with the outside world.

An up to date electric plant furnishes light for stores and residences.

In the first year Goldfield shipped 3,038,000 lbs worth of ore of average value of 48¢ per ton. In the same time 1,280,000 lbs worth of mill ore was placed on the dump. There are eighteen mines in shipping ore—10¢ per ton or better. Deepest shaft, 315 feet. Area covered by mines producing ore, twelve square miles. Six mills for treating lower grade ores now in process of construction; many more contemplated.

Reached by Southern Pacific railroad to Reno, Nevada, and over narrow gauge railway from Reno to Tonopah, and thence by stage or automobile direct to Goldfield. Railroad fare from Reno to Tonopah, 17.5¢. Stage fare from Tonopah to Goldfield (about 25 miles across the desert) 48¢. Automobile fare from Tonopah to Goldfield (about 26 miles) 68¢. Baggage allowed each passenger by railroad companies to Tonopah, 150 pounds. Baggage allowed each passenger by automobile company, Tonopah to Goldfield, 20 pounds. Baggage allowed each passenger by stage owners, Tonopah to Goldfield, 50 pounds. Time consumed by railroad trip from Reno to Tonopah, 18 hours. Time consumed by automobile ride from Tonopah to Goldfield, two hours. Time consumed by stage ride from Tonopah to Goldfield, five hours. Express, Wells, Fargo & Co. Rate from San Francisco to Goldfield, 98¢ per 100 pounds; from Reno, 7.50¢. Excess baggage rate, Tonopah to Goldfield, per 100, 28¢. Hauling by mule team, general merchandise, lumber, etc., Tonopah to Goldfield, per ton, 30¢.

Prices current in Goldfield:

Hay, per ton, 55¢; lumber 7 cents per foot; kindling wood 18¢ per cord; kerosene oil, 60 cents per gallon; gasoline, 61 cents per gallon. No coal is used except in blacksmiths' forges. Camp stools, 75 cents; kitchen chairs, 1.50¢; small kitchen tables 55¢; small kitchen stoves, 18¢ to 40¢; table kerosene lamp, 18¢; mattresses, 65¢; agate tea kettles, 1.50¢; coffee pot, 18¢.

Furnished rooms in adobe houses, 1.50¢ per day for one person and 28¢ per day for two persons if they occupy one bed. There are half a dozen good restaurants in which prices only about 25 per cent above city prices are in vogue.

Miners earn from 48¢ to 4.50¢ per day; laborers, 48¢ per day; waiters, 48¢ per day and board; porters, 48¢ per day; restaurant cooks 68¢ per day and board; bartenders, 68¢ per day; clerks, 48¢ per day; printers, 58¢ and 68¢ per day; stenographers and typists, 98¢ to 1.25¢ per month; painters, 68¢ per day; carpenters, 68¢ per day; chauffeurs, 68¢ per day.

While the above scale seems high, it must be born in mind that rent and other living expenses are just as high relatively. Added to this is the fact that workmen usually flock to a booming camp in greater numbers than the development warrants. None should come to Goldfield without having a position or money enough to keep them a reasonable length of time.—Cocoonino Sun.

Electricity in Metallurgy.

Mr. de Neufville recently addressed

the electro technical society of Frankfort on the employment of electricity in metallurgy. He stated that electric energy is always relatively expensive and commercially adaptable only for obtaining highly valuable products from rich materials. This has not been sufficiently considered by various inventors. In the production of gold from ores large quantities of material, not containing gold, have to be treated, and, therefore, the electric process does not pay. The electrolytic separation of gold from a solution of cyanide of potash, however, is profitable. Electrolytic refining of silver is almost everywhere in use, and refining by acids is still in vogue only where the material to be treated is very rich in gold. Silver is never produced from ores by electrolysis. The greatest interest still centers in the problem of the electrolytic process for obtaining copper from its ores. Experiments hitherto have not failed on account of technical difficulties, but on account of the expense. Electrolytic refining of copper, however, has given good results and is much used, especially in America. Two-thirds of the total copper production in America is the result of this process, which in England has not been so largely used. Germany comes next after England, followed by the other European countries. The question whether the multiple or serial circuit is most preferable has been much discussed. The largest works in America have adopted the serial circuit in spite of certain theories. Electrolysis in late years has also been employed in refining lead where the object was to produce lead entirely free of bismuth. The electrolytic method has been put to practical use in the lead works of Trail, British Columbia. Direct production of lead ore is usually not resorted to. With nickel the smelting process has been maintained; only for refining has electrolysis been used profitably. Electrolytic works for zinc have not been at all profitable, but it would seem that the electro-thermic process for zinc will become of greater importance. For iron and steel the electrolytic process is too expensive and the electro-thermic processes are more likely to be successful.—Mining World.

General Mining News.

The Copper Glance company has disposed of its 36,000 pound boiler to the Copper Queen company, and the huge steam generator is to be taken to Bisbee. Some difficulty is being experienced in its removal, and there is talk of sending to Tombstone for one of the big wagons here—probably the largest and most substantial in the world—upon which to move this monster.—Tombstone Prospector.

A consignment of gold bullion of the value of 32,000¢ passed through town during the day with the sub-treasury in New York its destination, its consignor the management of the Bamberger-Delamar mines and mill at Delamar, Nevada. The bullion was the result of fifteen days' run at the properties, and affords splendid evidence of the success with which operations are being prosecuted over there.—Salt Lake Tribune.

The Phelps-Dodge company is making some large and steady shipments of ore from the Hanover mine, at Elmer, to its smelter at Douglas. The Hanover is one of the oldest and biggest producers in New Mexico, having produced hundreds of tons of almost native copper. The company now has on the dump twenty to thirty thousand tons of high grade ore for shipment.—Prospector.

John Bradford, the well known prospector and miner, arrived in this city yesterday from the White Tanks mountains, where he has been doing development work on various mining properties owned by himself and Bruce Wheeler, and a group in the same vicinity which are owned by himself and Fred H. Volz, Jr., of this city, and reports rich strikes on both properties and several others showing up better with every foot of development. As says on these properties show respectively 2,067¢ and 1,720¢ in free gold to the ton.—Arizona Gazette.

S. C. Lake, who was formerly in charge of the Black Diamond company in Cochise county, is spending a few days in Clifton. While he was in charge of the property he made it pay expenses and was also developing it, but the eastern stockholders were not satisfied, so they sent out a man from Ohio, who had never seen a mine, to take charge of the property. His first act was to reduce wages, and then all the best men left the camp. In one year he ran behind about 50,000¢, and the company is now in court. The company wants to settle its indebtedness at 50 cents on the dollar, but the creditors will not stand for it.—Copper Era.

Two furnaces of the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting company were blown in on Tuesday morning after a shut down of twenty five days, due to the wash-outs on the G. V. G. & N. railroad, which prevented the shipping in of coke, oil and other supplies. As a result of this suspension of smelting the production of the Old Dominion for the current month will not exceed 200 tons of blister copper. Although it is reported there are 200 cars of coke for the Old Dominion at Lordsburg, the Southern Pacific is provokingly slow in delivering them to the G. V. G. & N. at Bowie. The first five cars of coke were received this morning and it is expected that there will be daily arrivals hereafter. As soon as there is a sufficient supply of coke on hand the third furnace will be blown in and the plant run to its full capacity. In an endeavor to partially make up the March deficiency.—Silver-Belt.

H. M. Merriwether, the well known Kansas City capitalist and attorney left yesterday for his home after quite an extended visit to this section. While here an important mining deal was consummated by him, whereby the properties formerly owned by the Merriwether syndicate and those owned by the George Zika estate were consolidated. Both properties are well opened up and the Merriwether property has one of the finest mills on it in the county. A substantial cash payment was made on the properties and papers were placed in escrow. There is a fine water power in connection with the mines and by May 1st they will be in full operation. The mill and other machinery will be operated by electricity, generated by water power. This is one of the largest deals which has been consummated in this section for many months and means much to the mining interests of this section.—Journal Miner.

Supt. John M. Cameron of the Anita Copper company informs us that work is progressing nicely at Anita now and that the prospect is most encouraging. The main double compartment shaft is now down to a depth of 640 feet and work has been temporary suspended on the same that a shift of men now employed might run in a couple of drifts at different levels. The drift at the 250 foot level is now in something over 200 feet and at the 401 foot level about 140 feet. The indications as shown in each drift are very encouraging, and the rock is heavily stained. The shaft was sunk in solid ground and at some distance from the old surface workings which was in broken ground. The drifts are now being run over toward this broken ground and when it is reached it is thought a body of ore will be encountered. Crosscutting will begin shortly. At present the company is employing about twenty men all told, but the intention is to increase the force ere long.—Williams News.

An instance of luck and wisdom during the oil excitement in Pennsylvania is told in the following: James Wade, an Ohio teamster, earned money hauling oil at Cherry Run, Pa. Concluding to wade in, he secured a bantam lease and engaged Thomas Donnelly to drill a well. It surpassed the Reed, flowing 400 barrels a day at the start. Frank Allen, agent of a gilt-edged New York company, rode from Oil City to see a well described to him as "livelier than chasing a greased pig at a country fair." His exalted conceptions of petroleum befitted the representative of a company capitalized at 3,000,000¢, in

which August Belmont, Russell Sage and William B. Astor were said to be stockholders. The fuming, gassing stream of oil suited him to a "t." "I'll give you 300,000¢ for it," he said to Wade, whom the offer well-nigh paralyzed. The two men went into the grocery close by, Wade signed a transfer of the well and Allen handed him a New York draft. The happiest being in the pack, Wade packed his carpet bag, hitched his horses to the wagon, bade the boys good by and drove to Oil City to get the paper cashed. He wore greasy clothes and did not wear the air of a millionaire. "Is Mr. Bennett in?" he asked a clerk at the bank. "Now; what do you want?" was the reply. "I want a draft cashed." "Oh, you do, eh? I guess I can cash it!" The clerk's haughty demeanor fell below zero upon beholding the draft. He invited Wade to be seated. Mr. Bennett, the urbane cashier, returned in a few moments. The bank hadn't half the currency to meet the demand on the instant. Wade left directions to forward the money to his home in Ohio, where he and his faithful steeds landed two days later. He bought fine farms for his brothers and himself, invested 200,000¢ in government bonds and wisely enjoyed, amid the peaceful scenes of agricultural life, the fruits of his first and last oil venture.—Mining World.

The Tucson Star suggests that a living monument be erected by the 10,000¢ appropriated by the legislature for that purpose, to the memory of Buckey O'Neil. The suggestion is a good one. The Star says: "This memorial or monument should not be in the shape of a statue, a bust or a marble shaft, but should be a living memorial that would do suffering humanity good and that it should be in the shape of a Miners' Hospital at Prescott. There are plenty of hospitals in the country, but there is no place where the poor old worn out prospector can lay his head. Why not establish a home for the aged and infirm prospector? Surely they are deserving of it, and there could be no more fitting monument to the memory of the gallant Buckey O'Neil, who was a prospector as well as a soldier. The sum appropriated would not be sufficient, but it would be a starter, and subsequent legislation could add to it from time to time until it would be a credit to the territory and afford a haven of rest for the men who have had much to do with making Arizona prosperous. Many old time prospectors, who were the means of throwing millions of dollars into the

channels of trade, have spent their declining years in adject poverty and want. As a class they are too independent to go to the poor house, but they would welcome a "Prospector's Home," where they could spend their last remaining days in peace and quiet, surrounded by old time friends."

Who Owns the Pearl?

A very strange case has come before the German courts. A woman taking dinner in a restaurant found in one of the oyster served her a pearl, which has been variously valued at from 400¢ to 750¢. The proprietor claimed that this was his property, the woman refused to give it up, and the courts were asked to decide who was the lawful owner. The restaurant keeper argued that bones and shells are by traditional custom left in the restaurant by its patrons, and that these articles furnish a source of profit to the proprietor. Whether or not the courts will take his view of the matter is a question yet to be decided. If they do, and the woman had swallowed the pearl, we suppose that she could have been arrested for larceny. How would it be had she broken one of her teeth by biting the pearl? Would the proprietor be liable for damages for having served her with such an oyster? All these are questions which might arise in a case of this character which has, we believe, no parallel in the German courts, possibly none in those of any other country.—Boston Herald.

Good Spirits.

Good spirits don't all come from Kentucky. Their main source is the liver—and all the fine spirits ever made in the Blue Grass state could not remedy a bad liver or the hundred and one ill effects it produces. You can't have good spirits and a bad liver at the same time. Your liver must be in a fine condition if you would feel buoyant, happy and hopeful, bright of eye, light of step, vigorous and successful in your pursuits. You can put your liver in fine condition by using Green's August Flower—the greatest of all medicines for the liver and stomach and a certain cure for dyspepsia or indigestion. It has been a favorite household remedy for over thirty-five years. August Flower will make your liver healthy and active and thus insure you a liberal supply of "good spirits." Trial size, 25¢; regular bottles, 75¢. At all druggists.

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